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SOUTHAMPTON GUIDE:

Or, An ACCOUNT of the
Ancient and present State of that Town.
Its TRADE, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CHARITABLE
FOUNDATIONS, CHURCHES, FAIRS, MARKETS,
PLAYHOUSE, ASSEMBLY ROOMS, BATHS, &c.

Together with a Description of

THE ISLE OF WIGHT,	ROMSEY,
NETLEY ABBEY,	BROADLANDS,
NEW FOREST,	BELLEVUE,
LYMINGTON,	BEVIS MOUNT,
LYNDHURST,	ST. DENNIS,
REDERIDGE,	TITCHFIELD, &c.

Interſperſed with many curious and uſeful Particulars,

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Rules obſerved in the Subscription Coffehouſe; Terms
of Board and Lodging; the going out and coming in
of the Mail; Account of the Packets and Hoys; Rates
of Chairs; perpetual Tide Table; a Liſt of the Stage
Coaches, Carriers, &c. and the Days they ſet out from
Southampton, with the Places where they inn, &c.

A L S O,

The Diſtances, in meaſured Miles, of ſome uſeful Roads
from Southampton; with an Alphabetical Liſt of the
Cities and principal Towns in Great Britain, alſo
meaſured from Southampton.

A NEW EDITION, CORRECTED AND ENLARGED.

SOUTHAMPTON:

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ENTERED IN STATIONERS HALL.

P R E F A C E.

THE general approbation given to the Bath, Oxford, and other Guides, is a sufficient inducement to undertake one for this Town; yet still, it becomes more necessary, when numbers of Nobility and Gentry honour Southampton with their company. A Guide is a matter of real utility, as well, perhaps, as of some amusement. It removes the difficulties strangers ever meet with in their necessary inquiries, and supplies them with every information at an easy expence. Besides consulting the convenience of all, something is attempted towards gratifying the curiosity of the more intelligent, by a rational deduction of historic facts, relative to the antiquities of Southampton, and authenticated by original records. This is a deviation from the plan of similar performances, yet such a deviation as has been of considerable expence, and undertaken out of respect to the good sense of the public, who are more pleased with rough truths than polished fictions*.

It was judged proper to enlarge the first design of this Guide, and take in a number of agreeable objects, as the Isle of Wight, the contiguous Towns and

* See the History of King Bladud in the Bath Guide.

Villages, and the Gentlemen's Seats, hereby exhibiting a pleasing variety without danger of cloying, too often the consequence of attending closely to one subject.

The Editor cannot conclude without paying his sincere acknowledgements to those who have favoured him with hints for the improvement of this work; he is sensible, even after his utmost care, that many additions may still be made to it, and therefore humbly requests of those Gentlemen who have any useful materials, that they will be so kind as to communicate them to the Editor, when proper regard shall be paid to them in a future Edition.

C O N T E N T S.

S E C T. I.

	Page
H ISTORICAL Account of Southampton, from the earliest Ages, down to the present Time	5
Progress of another Town	10
Lord Scroop's Conspiracy	11
The Privilege of landing Canary fold	12

S E C T II.

Present State of Southampton	13
Situation for Trade	14
Fairs and Markets	15
Religious and Charitable Foundations	ib.
Taunton's Donation	22
Improvements in the Town	23
Playhouse	24
Cold Bathing	ib.
Assembly Room	26

S E C T. III.

Some Account of the Isle of Wight	28
Cowes	ib.
Newport	29
Garrisons	30
Produce, Prospect, &c.	ib.
Religious Foundations, and some of the most considerable Manors and Seats	32

S E C T.

C O N T E N T S.

S E C T. IV.

Towns, Villages, Seats, &c. in the Vicinity of	Page
Southampton	34
Description of Netley or Letley Abbey	ib.
Calshot Castle	37
Lymington	ib.
Hurst Castle	38
New Forest	ib.
Lyndhurst	40
Eling	ib.
Totton	ib.
Testwood	41
Redbridge	ib.
Hursley House	ib.
Romsey	42
Broadlands	44
Grove Place	ib.
Freemantle	ib.
The Polygon	ib.
Bellevue	45
Bevis Mount	46
Priory of St. Dionysius, or Dennis	47
South Stoneham	ib.
Stoneham Park	ib.
Ikclind Street	49
Titchfield Abbey	50
Public Roads, Air, &c.	52

S E C T. V.

Rules for the Summer & Winter Assemblies, Baths, &c.

Summer Assembly	53
Winter Assembly	54
Rules of Precedence, as ordered by the Heralds	55
Baths	

C O N T E N T S.

	Page
Baths	65
Martin's Baths	
Seward's ditto	
Webb's ditto	
Circulating Libraries	56
Bank	57
Mineral Spring	ib.
In Orchard Street	
In Houndwell	
Inns	59
Moore's Subscription Coffeehouse	ib.
Boarding Houses	60
The Mail	61
Packets and Hoys	62
Rose Cutter	ib.
Rates of the Assembly Chairs	ib.
Table, shewing the Time of High Water at Southampton by the Moon's Age	63
Lift of all the Stage Coaches and Carriers, and the Days they set out from Southampton, with the Places where they inn, alphabetically digested	64
Useful Roads, with the Distances in measured Miles from Southampton	69 to 73
To London	
Another Road	
Another Road	
To Oxford	
To Cambridge	
To Bath and Bristol	
To Weymouth	
To Poole	
To Exeter	
To Falmouth	
To the Land's End	
To Plymouth	

CONTENTS.

Page

To Marlborough and Gloucester
To Brighthelmstone and Tunbridge Wells
To Petersfield
To Portsmouth
To Chichester
To Lymington
To Christchurch

Distance in measured Miles from Southampton
to the Cities and principal Market Towns in
Great Britain, alphabetically digested

73

T H E

SOUTHAMPTON GUIDE, &c.

S E C T. I.

*Historical Account of Southampton, from
the earliest Ages, down to the present
Time.*

IF the ascertaining any modern fact or transaction with truth and precision is found to be attended with considerable difficulties, we shall not wonder that much obscurity overspreads those of very remote times, especially when the various revolutions are considered which this isle has underwent from the Roman invasion to the final union of the Houses of York and Lancaster, in the person of Henry VII. ; we will rather admire that so many records have survived the Saxon, Danish, and Norman ravages, than wonder there are not more. Such continued scenes of confusion and civil discord as this nation experienced for almost a thousand years, can scarce be paralleled in the history of any other people.

From hence arises the obscurity which overspreads the origin and ancient state of our cities and towns ; a darkness, which the most careful and painful inquiries

into original records, can scarce hope to dispel; yet from these alone must lights be derived to guide us through the gloom of early ages.

It appears, that about the year 1156 *, Southampton was called Hantun, or Hanton, and, in Doomsday book, the county is Hantsyre, Hantonscire, or Suhampresire. Southampton is not derived from the Clausentum of Antoninus's Itinerary, nor from the ancient Trifanton, for it is clear from the Saxon annals, that the name is of pure Saxon origin, and as the learned editor of Camden remarks, has no relation to Anton, the supposed name of the river Teste.

Where the ancient town was situated, or what were its bounds, at this day, cannot be ascertained. There were formerly large quantities of rubbish and the foundations of old walls dug up to the northward of the present town, which induced many to think, that its situation was something different from what it is now. Let this be as it will, Southampton shared in the common miseries of the nation during the Danish tyranny; those barbarians were not satisfied with reducing the natives to the most wretched state of servitude, but demolished their castles, cities, and towns. Old Hanton fell a prey to them, A. D. 980.

There is an anecdote recorded of Canute I. one of their most powerful princes, which, though something whimsical, is instructive. A sycophant courtier would persuade him, that all nature must obey his royal mandate; the King, no doubt, heard the same flattery from most of those that surrounded him. To put his omnipotence to a trial, when he came on the Southampton beach, he commanded, says Henry of Huntingdon, a chair to be set for him, and said to the flowing tide, "Thou art under my dominion, and the ground on

* See Maddox's *Firma Burgi*, where its name is deduced through its various changes. Page 131.

" which

" which I sit is mine, nor did ever any man disobey my commands with impunity, therefore I command thee not to wet the clothes or feet of thy lord and master." But the rude waves, continues the historian, presently came up to his royal feet; upon which he stepped back and said, " Let all the inhabitants of the world know, that the power of monarchs is a vain and empty thing, and that none deserves the name of a king, but he whose will, by an eternal decree, the heaven and earth and sea do obey;" nor would he ever after suffer the crown to be put on his head, but caused it to be set on Christ's statue at Winchester.—It may be worth while to remark, that all the ancient coins of Canute seem to confirm this story; for on them we find the ordinary covering of his head to be a mitre, sometimes a cap or triangular covering, as that on the coins of St. Edward.

Doomsday book informs us, that in the year 1080, Southampton had but eighty men, tenants in demesne: Either the ruinous condition of the place, when spoiled by the Danes, or its inconvenience retarded its re-establishment. However when the nation became more settled, they applied to commerce. The first step was to be incorporated, or, as it was then called, to be made a Guild*; because to this, customs, liberties, and immunities were always annexed. They obtained a charter from Henry II. which was confirmed by Richard I. King John and Edward III.—King John, in the first year of his reign, granted the farm of Southamp-

* *Præcipio, quod homines mei de Hantona habeant et teneant Gildam suam, et omnes libertates et consuetudines suas in terra et in mari, ita bene et in pace, et iuste et libere, et quiete et honorifice, sicut habuerunt tempore Regis Hen. III. avi mei.* He then inserted a charter of Richard I. and one of King John. Pat. 1. Edw. III.

ton to the burgesſes *, with the port of Portesfmues, or Portsmouth, for the sum of 200l. sterling per annum †. This demonstrates how fast the town improved and grew rich, after it applied to trade, so as to be able to pay so large a sum, yearly, to the crown. How this money was raised will appear from the following extract from Mr. Maddox's history of the Exchequer. — "The kings of England, says he, were not wont to reserve to themselves a rent or ferme out of any airy or barren franchise. The yealy rent of the towns arose out of certain locata or demised things, that yielded issues or profits. Inſomuch that when a town was committed to a farmer, he well knew how to raise the ferme out of the ordinary issues of the town, with an overplus of profit to himself. The issues of towns arose from assized rents, pleas, perquisites, custom of goods, fairs, markets, stallage, aldermanries, tolls, wharfage, &c."

The port-revenue in the 10 Rich. I. was 40l. 5s. 8d. and in the 17 John, the compotus, or money to be accounted for, was the usual farm of 200l. el-mosynary donations to some monks, 9l. 5s. and for fifty-eight tons of French, Gascon, and Anjou wines, and for two tons of Spanish or Portuguese, 50l. and one mark. So early as in 1215, we find the merchants of Southampton, were the greatest importers of wine, next to those of London, in England; this it was that probably raised them in after ages to great opulence. Our kings were ever attentive to the prosperity of the town; for, among

* Et dicit quod Dom. Johannes quondam Rex Aug. &c. concessit Burgensibus villæ predictæ ad firmam imperpetuum, cum portu de Portesfmues, cum omnibus pertinentiis, &c. quæ ad firmam dictæ villæ Suthamptoniæ pertinebant tempore Hen. patris sui (scilicet II.) reddendo inde annuatim ad scaccarium ducentas libras sterlingorum. Rot. 10. 2 Hen. 6.

† In the 26 Hen. II. the farm was 200l. by weight.
the

the old letters-patents, we find some new privileges granted to it in every reign; particularly Henry IV. * gave them the goods of felons and fugitives, which was confirmed by Henry V. and VI.

In the 17 Edward II. there was a remarkable action brought by the Mayor and Burgesles of Southampton against the town of Lymington, which we shall here abridge from the original record. Geoffrey Scurlag, William Culhout, and eighteen others of Lymington were attached, to answer to the King, and to the Mayor, &c. of Southampton, in a plea of trespass. The said Mayor complained, that they held their town with the port, extending beyond Hurst to Langstone, of the King, at fee-farm for 220*l.* per annum, to be paid into the Exchequer: That for this farm they ought to have and receive certain customs of all merchandizes, within the said bounds, coming in or going out of the said port: That the said Geoffrey Scurlag, &c. did unjustly take customs of salt, barley, and oats due to the King, from a ship at Lymington, to the amount of forty shillings: That after this, they took the King's customs of cloth, wax, and other wares, to the amount of a hundred shillings. The verdict of the jury on this trial was, that all the water between Hurst and Langstone is of the port, and within the precinct of the port of the town of Southampton, and that Lymington is within the bounds and precinct of the said port. Upon this decision the Corporation recovered 200*l.* damages from the said Geoffrey Scurlag and the other defendants †.

Philip de Valois and our Edward III. quarrelled about the succession to the throne of France. The occasion was this, Lewis, King of France, dying, left a daughter and two brothers, whose rights to the throne

* Vid. Pasc. Communia. 2 Hen. VI.

† Placita coram Dom. Reg. 2 Edw. 3 Rot. 96.

were uncertain and disputed, Philip the Tall and the elder brother assumed the throne, in prejudice of the female heir, and backed his pretensions by the authority of the Salic law (an institution in the early days of French monarchy, imposing that no woman should rule). The younger brother, Charles the Fair, espoused the daughter's right of succession. However Philip, dying soon after, left his wife pregnant, which happened to be a daughter, two competitors therefore claimed the Crown, Philip de Valois, and our Edward III. The latter was son of Isabella, daughter of Philip the Fair, and sister to the three last kings, whereas the former was but cousin-german. King Edward acknowledged the Salic law, yet he maintained that, the sons of the daughters, having no such imbecillity of sex, were not incapable of succeeding to the Crown. Notwithstanding this, the estates chose Philip. This brought on a war, in which Southampton was burnt by the French, in 1340.

Progress of another Town.

NOW it was, as Camden informs us, that the old town of Hanton was deserted, and a new one sprang up between the two rivers, the same we see at this day. It has the Alre or Itchin on the east, and the Teste or Anton on the west; these fall into what is called Southampton water, which is an arm of the sea, and runs up so deep, for many miles, that men of war of 70 guns have been built upon it. The former of these rivers rises from a small lake near Alresford, a market-town on its bank, and runs through Winchester; the latter rises in the Forest of Chute, and runs through Whitechurch, Andover, Stockbridge, Romsey, then along the edge of the New Forest, and enters Southampton water at Redbridge. This new town was fortified with double

ble ditches, strong walls, battlements, and watch-towers, and, as people flocked to it for trade and navigation, for its greater security, Richard II. built a strong castle on a high mount for the defence of the harbour. The walls, as may be observed from the parts that remain, consisted of those small white shells, like honeycombs, that grow on the back of oysters; it is a sort of stone extremely hard, and was gathered on the beach of the sea, which encompasses near half the town;—and indeed a very trifling expence might form the town into a Peninsula, if not an Island, which would render it the most eligible port in the kingdom for foreign trade. The castle is now converted into a pleasure-house; from the windows, and particularly the top of which, are commanded delightful views. Henry IV. by letters of privy-seal *, granted to the Corporation the following sums for the repairing and strengthening the fortifications, viz. 100l. to be paid yearly by the collector of the subsidy on wool exported from thence; 100l. of the usual farm of the town; and to these he ordered the inhabitants to subscribe another 100l.

Lord Scroop's Conspiracy.

WHEN King Henry V. prepared to invade France he rendezvouzed at Southampton, where a dangerous Conspiracy was formed against him by some of the English Nobility, instigated by French flattery and money. To carry on the design, no less than the vast

* De subsidio lanarum in portu villæ nostræ—et de firma villæ nostræ centum libras. Ita quod inhabitantes solvant de bonis suis propriis centum libras per annum, ad fortificationem et reparationem, antedictas. 2 Henry IV.

sum of a million, in gold, was remitted from France; but the Earl of March, who was one of the conspirators, foreseeing the dismal consequences of their bloody intent to the nation, revealed it to the King. Upon which, Thomas Earl of Cambridge, brother to the Duke of York, and Sir Thomas Grey, were beheaded; Lord Scroop was hanged, drawn and quartered. Their bodies were interred in the Chapel of God's House, where may be seen the following epitaph:

**RICHARD EARL OF CAMBRIDGE,
LORD SCROPE OF MASHAM,
SR. THO. GREY OF NORTHUMBERLAND,
CONSPIRED TO MURDER KING HENRY V.
IN THIS TOWN,
AS HE WAS PREPARING TO SAIL WITH HIS
ARMY
AGAINST CHARLES THE SIXTH KING OF
FRANCE;
FOR WHICH CONSPIRACY
THEY WERE EXECUTED, AND BURIED NEAR
THIS PLACE,
IN THE YEAR MCCCCXV.**

The Privilege of landing Canary sold.

IN the next reign the trade of this town was in a very flourishing condition, otherwise so eminent a man as Sir Thomas Cook, Lord Mayor of London, had not been Customer here. It is said that, formerly, all the Canary imported into England was obliged to be landed first at the port of Southampton; and what makes it the more probable is the many large vaults to all the houses near the quay, as well as in the high streets: But the London merchants, finding an inconvenience by the wines being delayed before they came to their hands, purchased this privilege from the Corporation

poration for a considerable sum. Camden reports, that in his time this town was famous for a great resort of merchants, for the number and neatness of its buildings, and for the wealth of its inhabitants.—There is a fort near the quay, called the Tower, which was built by Henry VIII. for the greater security of the trade.

S E C T. II.

Present State of Southampton.

HAVING thus far traced Southampton through its early ages, let us take a view of its present state.

C O R P O R A T I O N.

By the last Charter of Charles I. * which is only a confirmation of his predecessors, the Corporation is to consist of a Mayor, Recorder, Sheriff, and two Bailiffs; all those who have served any of the foregoing offices constitute the Common Council, which consequently is unlimited; but the Corporation have a power of choosing Burgesses, who, though not Members of the Common Council, are yet of the Corporation, and have votes. There are eleven Justices of the Peace, viz. the Mayor for the time being, the Bishop of Winchester, the Recorder, the last Mayor, five Aldermen, and two Burgesses. All who have passed the Chair are Aldermen. The Corporation have several officers, as, a Town Clerk, whose employment is both genteel and

* Quod villa illa de uno Majore, duobus Ballivis, et Burgenlibus sit imperpetuum corporata. Cart. 22 Henry VI.

lucrative;

lucrative; four Serjeants at Mace; a Town Cryer, &c. This Borough was made by Henry II. and King John a County in itself, and independent of the Lord Lieutenant and Sheriff of the Shire. The Mayor is Admiral of the liberties, from Southsea castle to that of Hurst.

In the Guildhall all causes are tried; and here the General Quarter Sessions are held, before whom come all trials under capital; and even of these they may have cognizance, upon taking out a special commission. —The Mayor and Bailiffs have a

COURT for the RECOVERY of SMALL DEBTS, styled "The Common Court of the Town of Southampton," which may be held every Tuesday in the year.

Situation for Trade.

THE situation of Southampton is by no means so favourable for manufactures as navigation, accordingly its principal trade is with Portugal for wine and fruit, and with the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark: To these are exported annually, certain quantities of unkembed wool, allowed by act of parliament, in the following proportions:

To Jersey	—	4000 todts.
To Guernsey	—	2000
To Alderney	—	400
To Sark	—	200

Each todd not to exceed 32lb. weight.

Besides the many opulent wine-merchants, we have some considerable timber merchants; together with manufactories for silk, carpets, parchment, and Morocco leather, which meet with good encouragement.

Fairs

Fairs and Markets.

THERE are four Fairs in Southampton every year, which are but small : That at Trinitytide, which is the principal one (continuing from the Saturday noon preceding Trinity Sunday to the Wednesday following at the same time) is held near Chapel Mill, about half a mile from the town ; we may conclude that it was once considerable, as a Pie-Powder Court is constantly held to determine disputes and punish offenders. The officer who presides is the senior Bailiff, who has a booth, in which he entertains the Corporation during the Fair.

2. Tuesday after Old St. Andrew. } Held in the
3. Tuesday before Shrove Tuesday. } market-place.
4. St. Mark's, commonly called Above Bar Fair,
6th of May. Lasts two days.

The weekly Markets are on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday ; these are well supplied with Fish and Meat ; and though provisions are exceedingly advanced within a few years, they may, notwithstanding, be had here as reasonable as in other places.—The market-house stands near the center of the town, is very commodious, and kept clean.

Religious and Charitable Foundations.

WE have six parish churches, viz. Holyhood, St. Michael, All Saints, St. Lawrence, St. John, and St. Mary ; but St. Lawrence and St. John were united by act of parliament, in the reign of Charles II. in consequence of which the latter was taken down. Holyhood, which is the fashionable church (service being there twice every day) has a handsome organ, and a monument to the memory of Miss Stanley, sister to the late
Hans

Hans Stanley, of Paultons, Member for Southampton,
whom Mr. Thomson thus celebrates in his Seasons:

And art thou, Stanley, of that sacred Band ?
Alas ! for us too soon ! though rais'd above
The reach of human pain, above the flight
Of human joy ! yet, with a mingled ray
Of sadly-pleas'd remembrance, must thou feel
A Mother's Love, a Mother's tender Wo :
Who seeks thee still in many a former scene ;
Seeks the fair form, the lovely-beaming eyes,
The pleasing Converse, by gay lively Sense
Inspir'd ; where moral Wisdom mildly shone
Without the toil of Art ; and Virtue glow'd,
In all her smiles, without forbidding Pride.
But, O ! thou best of Parents, wipe thy tears,
Or rather, to parental Nature pay
The tears of grateful joy, who for a while
Lent thee this younger Self, this op'ning bloom
Of thy enlight'ned mind and gentle worth.
Believe the Muse ; the wintry blast of Death
Kills not the buds of Virtue. No ! they spread
Beneath the heav'nly beam of brighter Suns,
Through endless ages, into higher powers !

THOMPSON'S SUMMER.

E. S.

Once a lively image of human nature,
Such as GOD made it
When he pronounced
Every work of His to be Good.

To the Memory of Elizabeth Stanley,
Daughter of George and Sarah Stanley ;
Who, to all Beauty, Modesty, and gentleness of Nature
That ever adorned the most amiable of Woman,
Joined all the Fortitude, Elevation, and Vigour of Mind
That ever exalted the most heroical Man ;
Who,

Who, having lived the Pride and Delight of her Parents,
 The Joy, the Consolation; and the Pattern of her Friends;
 A Mistress not only of the English and French,
 But in a high degree of the Greek and Roman Learning,
 without Vanity or Pedantry,
 at the Age of Eighteen,

After a tedious, painful, desperate Illness,
 Which, with a Roman Spirit and a Christian Resignation,
 She endured so calmly, that she seemed insensible
 To all Pain and Suffering, except that of her Friends;
 Gave up her innocent Soul to her Creator,
 And left to her Mother, who erected this Monument,
 The Memory of her Virtues for her greatest Support;
 Virtues which, in her Sex and Station of Life,
 Were all that could be practised, and more than will
 be believed,

Except by those who know what this Inscription relates.

Here, Stanley, rest! escap'd this mortal Strife,
 Above the Joys, beyond the Woes of Life:
 Fierce Pangs no more thy lively Beauties stain,
 And sternly try Thee with a Year of Pain.
 No more sweet Patience, feigning oft Relief,
 Lights thy sick Eye, to cheat a Parent's Grief:
 With tender Art to save her anxious Groan,
 No more thy Bosom presses down its own.
 Now well-earn'd Peace is thine, and Bliss sincere;
 Ours be the lenient not unpleasing Tear.

O born to bloom, then sink beneath the Storm!
 To shew us Virtue in her fairest Form;
 To shew us artless Reason's mortal reign,
 What boastful Science arrogates in vain:
 Th' obedient Passions knowing each the part,
 Calm Light the Head, and Harmony the Heart.

Yes, we must follow soon, will glad obey,
 When a few Suns have roll'd their Cares away:
 Tir'd with vain Life, will close the willing Eye:
 'Tis the great Birthright of Mankind to die!

Blest be the Bark! that wafes us to the Shore,
Where death-divided Friends shall part no more.
To join thee there, here with thy Dust repose,
Is all the Hope thy hapless Mother knows.

Born 1720.

Died 1738.

M. RYSHRACK fecit.

J. THOMPSON.

Opposite is a neat monument, erected to the memory of Anne, daughter of Philip Hobby, Esq; of Neath Abbey, in the county of Glamorgan, and relict of William Stanley, Esq; of Paultons.

Dr. Perkins, the late Vicar, some time since erected another very neat monument.

There is also an elegant monument lately erected to the memory of Charles D'Aussy, Esq; by his executors, the Chev. Francois Saluces, Knight of Malta, Capt. Isaacson, and T. Guillaume, Esq;

Near this place

Are deposited the Remains of

CHARLES D'AUSSY, Esq;

Who died the 1st day of October, 1781,

Aged 68 Years.

When Pomp, when Wealth, when Greatness sink to Dust,
Though Vanity adorn the splendid Bust,
Sincerer drops of tributary Woe
O'er the lone Urn of modest Merit flow,
And Tears as true as e'er embalm'd the dead,
Shall, D'Aussy, o'er thy humble Tomb be shed:
For though thy frugal Temper ne'er supply'd
The selfish calls of Luxury and Pride,
Yet Pity's gentle voice thy Heart pursu'd,
And felt the Luxury of doing good;
While Want, reliev'd by silent Bounties given,
Wafes with her grateful Prayers thy Soul to Heaven.

The above executors, after fulfilling the will, giving
500l. to the Humane Society, granting some annuities,
&c. have added to the fund of the County Hospital
a bene-

a benefaction of 1076l. 18s. 6d. being the residue of his fortune *.

This church is a vicarage, in the gift of Queen's College, Oxford: this, with some private legacies, the wardenship of God's House, and Stewardship of the College Lands, make it worth 180 or 200l. per annum.

St. Michael, All Saints, and the united livings of St. Lawrence and St. John, are in the King's gift, and their value very inconsiderable. The Mayor elect is generally sworn in at St. Michael's church. They are mostly old buildings, except that of St. Mary's, which, being many years ago destroyed by fire, has been rebuilt in the modern manner: this church is in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester, and reputed worth 1000l. per annum.

The churchyard of St. Mary's is the principal burying ground here. The inscriptions on the tombs are very numerous; and the two following are selected as worthy notice, the latter being wrote by the deceased, and composing part of his last will.

* The Humane Society, in consideration of the above generous donation, have presented Mr. Waring, Surgeon, of this place, with a complete apparatus, for the use of the public. They have also extended their bounty to this town and county; and Mr. Waring, their Assistant, gives a reward to the person who brings him the first intelligence of an accident. He likewise pays the following rewards, allowed by the Society, to publicans, watermen, and others:—Four Guineas whenever life has been restored.—One Guinea to publicans, &c. who receive the bodies readily into their houses.

The Medical Assistants generously attend without fee or reward.—Five Guineas or more, at one payment, constitute a perpetual Director. One Guinea per ann. constitutes an annual Director.

To the Memory of
Mr WILLIAM ROGERS,
Who exchanged this Life for a better
On the 17th of November, 1778,
In the 53d Year of his Age.

He was (in the strictest sense of the word) an honest Man,
A kind and good Husband,
An affectionate Father, and a sincere Friend.
His word given was ever sacred as the most binding oath;
His ear ever open to Affliction's cry;
His heart and hand ever ready to administer consolation,
Such he lived and such he died,
In humble confidence and joyful hope.
With conscience clear he rests in peace,
His cares are past, his troubles cease;
His Soul explores the blest abode,
And waits the plaudit of a smiling God,
ELDERTON fecit.

In Memory of
WILLIAM THRING, Sen.
Late of this Town,
Died March 9, 1782.

Few are the records how in mellow'd years
Like fruit, well ripen'd, men drop off and die;
And yet how inattentive to our state.
To vice, on full career, we gallop on,
Forgetting we must quit this earthly seat;
At least forgetting we must once appear
Before the great Tribunal of our GOD.
Though thoughts like these become the hoary Sage,
Oh! e'er too late, reflect how oft our thread of life
is sudden cut; how many unprepared are call'd away,
and launch'd into eternity.
ELDERTON fecit.

The

The hospital of God's House was a very ancient establishment. By a charter of 6 Edward III. we find that Roger Hampton founded it; but at what time is not known. In the said charter are recited the different donations made to it, and the names of the donors, with descriptions of the quantity and bounds of its lands; but these at this day being inexplicable, and of no great importance if known, make us refer the inquisitive to the record itself in the monasticon. By another charter, granted to the provost and scholars of Queen's College, Oxon, which was founded by his Consort Philippa, he gave them this hospital for their better support, but with the following provisions:—That a fund should be formed of the surpluses for the maintenance of such poor scholars of the said college as laboured under incurable disorders; and that, in case the fund admitted it, to augment the number of scholars.* Richard II. exempted them from the tenths and fifteenths, and other tallages; and Edward IV. bestowed on them the priory of Sherborne, in the county of Southampton. God's House at present consists of a warden, four old men, and as many women,

* —Et de surplufagio de exituum eorundem, si quod fuerit, quoddam receptaculum & habitaculum in eodem Hospitali sive domo, pro mora scholarium, si quos languore perpetuo, vel morbo incurabili incuti contigerit, invenire; & etiam numerum scholarium jam ordinatum, si surplufagium sufficere poterit, augere teneantur imperpetuum, 17 Edw. III.

—Vobis mandamus, quod demandæ, quod collectores decimarum & quinarum decimarum nobis in parliamentis per communitatem regni concessarum ad Scaccarium exonerari & quieto esse faciatis. Cart. Ric. II.

—Dedimus & Concessimus Prioratum alienigenam de Shireburne in Com. Suth. cum omnibus pertinentiis, &c. Cart. Edw. IV.

who, besides their lodging, are allowed two shillings a week.

St. John's Hospital has a master and six boys, who are instructed in the woollen manufacture.

When the present Poorhouse was in building, this hospital was sold, and the master and six boys removed to the poorhouse, where the boys are instructed, as was usual in the hospital.

The Free Grammar School was founded by Edward VI. It has since been considerably improved, and is now in a flourishing condition, under the care of the R. v. Mr. Mant, who has not only rebuilt and very much enlarged the school, but, from his learning, and the tenderness with which he treats the youth entrusted to his care, it is become one of the most genteel seminaries of learning in the country.

Taunton's Donation.

A CHARITY School was opened in 1713, and a subscription completed of 80*l.* per annum, for bringing up thirty boys; but this has been dropt for some years. However, another was established in the year 1764, for educating and cloathing 20 boys for sea. This was in pursuance of the will of Richard Taunton, Esq; late an Alderman of Southampton. This gentleman gave 50 *ol.* to the County Hospital at Winchester, and the rest of his estate, which was very considerable, he bequeathed to charitable uses in the town; but this was set aside by the Court of Chancery, on the statute of Mortmain, and only his personal fortune, amounting to five or six thousand pounds, came to the trustees for the endowment of the before-mentioned school.

In

In the year 1768, from the refusal of the boys in general of entering into the sea service, their number was reduced, by a decree of the Court of Chancery, from twenty to ten, and 40*l.* per annum, part of the interest of the said personal estate, is appropriated to the apportioning of maid-servants on their marriage, who shall have lived three years and upwards in a reputable family, and can produce a certificate, from their mistress or master, of their faithful servitude for the above time. The boys are not now confined to go to sea, but may choose any mechanical trade, for which 5*l.* is allowed by the Charity as an apprentice-fee; yet, if any one of them should prefer the sea service, he is to be taught navigation, and receive the same fee, with extra cloathing, books, and instruments; and every boy, at the expiration of his time, on producing a certificate from his master of having discharged his duty, and honestly and faithfully served the same, to the trustees of the said charity, he will be entitled to, and receive of them, in virtue of such faithful service, five guineas.

Improvements in the Town.

THE resort of nobility and gentry here, during the summer months, for the advantage of the sea-bathing, has been the occasion of much improvement in the town of Southampton. The High Street is three quarters of a mile long, well paved and lighted, and terminates at the quay. The inhabitants vie with each other in fitting up their houses in the neatest and genteelst manner to accommodate the company. The town is well supplied with good fresh water, conveyed in pipes from some distant springs into four conduits. Neither have the citizens been less attentive to supply the company with fashionable amusements during the season.

South of East Street, a number of well planned buildings, with outlets, are in great forwardness, and from their pleasant

fant situation, conveniency for manufactures, and contiguity to the town, bid fair to increase rapidly. A munufactory for ropes is established there by Mr. Edwin Jones, and another for tobacco, by Mr. Dunston. The property is all freehold.

The old rope manufactory is in Houndwell, the property of Mr. Moody, Above Bar.

Playhouse.

IN 1766 a Playhouse was built on the following terms: fifteen gentlemen subscribed ten guineas each, for which they were intituled to thirty nights, for three seasons, to a seat in either of the boxes; or, by the addition of a shilling to the subscription ticket, to two places in the pit. And since, by similar subscriptions, it has been very much enlarged and improved. In the season it is well frequented, and seems to give general satisfaction under the management of Messrs. Collins and Davies.

Cold Bathing.

BESIDES the baths formerly erected, an additional number has been found necessary, and which are now fitting up. It is not foreign to our subject to mention a few of the benefits and advantages derived from this natural and efficacious remedy, bathing. Sir John Floyer, Dr. Baynard, Dr. Mead, Dr. Ruffel, and many others, have written on this head, from whom we shall extract what follows.

Cold bathing, though not always fashionable, has ever been attended with remarkable efficacy, when the ingenuity of physicians, and the strength of every other medicine, has been found ineffectual. There is hardly any chronic disease where the cold bath may not be used to advantage, if the constitution has not something particular to forbid it. This may be either corpulency

pulency or unsound viscera, or bowels. In very fat persons, the fibres are so stuffed up, that they have not room to vibrate, or contract with the squeeze of the bath: however, by premising proper evacuations for some time before its use, these inconveniences, in a great measure, may be avoided. Unsound viscera, or where any part is weaker than the rest, such an additional force as the sudden contraction of the bath gives to the solids, may, perhaps, press injuriously on that part. But where none of these occur, of which every one can judge for himself in some sort, the bath most assuredly braces the solids, invigorates their vibrations, and accelerates the blood's motion. All diseases from a fizy blood, and a sluggishness in the animal juices, if the elasticity of the vessels is not worn out by age or debauches, will find certain relief from the cold bath: so will those afflicted with rheumatisms of the most obstinate kind, hypocondriacal affections, and debilities from too tender, indulgent, and inactive way of life. This remedy is also of eminent service in bad transpiration, or when the humours are thrown on the surface of the body, which cannot get through, but ulcerate and deform the skin. For, upon immersion, the whole nervous system is so shook, that the very capillaries and remote vessels feel the influence; obstructed passages are opened, the skin will be cleared, and, instead of lodging gross acrimonious humours, it will transmit only the fine imperceptible matter of perspiration.

The very excellent Dr. Hales, who, while he lived, was Clerk of the Closet to the Princess Dowager of Wales, from long experience, and a conviction of its great utility, recommended particularly sea-bathing. In an extract, published in the Annual Register for 1760, from one of his papers, he says, "It is well known, that persons who bathe in the sea, and then put their clothes on their wet bodies, are not subject to catch cold; the same is also observed of men and women
who

who walk along more than knee-deep in the sea to catch shrimps and prawns, or for diversion, as many do, and yet they catch no colds, even though they keep on their wet shoes and stockings till night. These considerations led me to think that it probably might be a good method to wet the body with salt water, and then put on their clothes on their wet bodies (especially in hot climates) where sea water cannot be had : The proportion of five ounces and one half of bay salt, mixed in a gallon of water, will make it pretty near the saltness and qualities of sea water." And in another extract, inserted in the same Register for 1764, he says, "Sea water wonderfully strengthens and braces all the muscular fibres, and covers the skin with a saltish crust, which prevents all feverish infections."

These sentiments of one of the greatest modern philosophers are sufficient to establish so advantageous a practice. From the Doctor, his late Royal Highness the Duke of York conceived so favourable an opinion of sea bathing. It is well known, that her Royal Highness's children frequently visited Dr. Hales at Teddington, and, no doubt, at other times received lessons in philosophy from him. To these motives must be ascribed the Duke of York's fondness for Southampton while he lived, and the preference he shewed it above any other place for the foregoing purposes.

Assembly Room.

THE old Assembly Room, in the High Street, was found to be small and inconvenient, whereupon the Long Room was built in 1761, and was then proposed as a place to walk in, while others were bathing. But the company continuing to increase the following seasons, the proprietor, Mr. Martin, in 1767, at a considerable expence, added to it another room, which is
extremely

extremely elegant and handsome. It is let by him on a running lease to the subscribers residing in the county of the town of Southampton, who have furnished it in an elegant taste. In the inhabitant subscribers the sole management of the assemblies is vested; and the surplusage of the subscription money is at their disposal. It lies along the shore, and commands delightful views of the water, and vessels both coming up and going down, and of the opposite shores. The pier glasses are very valuable, and the music finely disposed in the center.

We have a Fives Court, Billiard Tables, &c. for the amusement of gentlemen in the season.

And, near the Platform is a Bowling-Green, kept in good order by a subscription of the principal tradesmen, for their evening's diversion.

In a word, Southampton is beautifully situated, so as to command a variety of the most agreeable entertainments by land and water. The neighbouring country is well improved, there are many seats and pleasant towns, and the roads the best in England.

We shall next proceed to a description of the Isle of Wight, as it is generally the first visit, for observations, of Company who come strangers to Southampton.

S E C T. III.

Some Account of the Isle of Wight.

THOSE who are fond of sea excursions will be abundantly pleased with that from Southampton quay to the Isle of Wight. The diversity of prospects which the land forms, in going down the river, is romantic and enchanting. This Island is computed as part of the county of Southampton, and is within the diocese of Winchester. Its length, from east to west, is 23 miles; its breadth, from north to south, 13; it contains about 100,000 acres of very fertile corn ground, and fine pasture for sheep; and it is computed there are 18,000 inhabitants. It is divided into two hundreds, separated by the river Mede, which runs nearly in the middle. The hundreds are called East Medine and West Medine, and contain 30 parishes. Those in East Medine are Brading, St. Helens, Yaverland, Shanklin, Bonchurch, Newchurch, St. Lawrence, Whitwell, Niton, Godshill, Arreton, Binstead, Wotton, and Whippingham.—In West Medine are the parishes of Northwood, Newport, St. Nicholas, Carisbrooke, Catcombe, Kingston, Chale, Shorwell, Brixton, Mottistun, Calborne, Shalfleet, Brook, Thorley, Yarmouth, and Freshwater.

Cowes.

After two hours sail from Southampton, you land in Cowes, a town of considerable trade, with a cattle and a gar-rison. Before the American contest, vessels arrived annually from

from South Carolina and Georgia, and their cargoes were landed and re-shipped for France, Spain, Holland, Germany, Ireland, and all the English ports in the channel; but this advantage is lost. Wines and fruits from Spain and Portugal are now imported; and the exports are wheat, flour, barley, malt, salt, and wool. The harbour is very safe, and convenient for vessels to repair damages or winter in. Cowes is therefore frequented by ships bound for Holland and the East Indies. Several ships of war have been built there within this present century. And some considerable merchants reside there.

Within these few years Cowes has become a very fashionable resort for company who are accustomed to bathe, as the water is not only pure and strengthening, but Capt. Spencer's Machines and accommodations are calculated so as to give general satisfaction. Lodgings are genteel and reasonable; the inhabitants civilized and grateful; provisions of all sorts fresh and various; and the opportunities for amusement by land or water not to be described.

Newport

STANDS up the river, about the middle of the Island, is a large populous town, governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, &c. and sends two members to parliament. Vessels of small burden come up to the quay there, but the larger are discharged at Cowes, from whence the merchandise is brought up in barges. The houses are built of stone, the streets clean, and paved in the modern taste, with footways on each side. There are also two elegant assembly rooms, and a free-school. And fixed stages, having a constant communication with Cowes, serve to render the place more agreeable, in point of conveniency.

D

Garrisons.

Garrisons.

CARISBROOKE Castle, near Newport, was built by Whitgar, to whom Cerdic, King of the West Saxons, gave the Island. Formerly state prisoners were confined there; particularly the Earl of Arundel, in Richard the Third's time, 'till he was condemned and beheaded. In 1648, Charles I. was kept there eight months by Colonel Hammond, its then governor for the parliament. The King was afterwards removed to Sir William Hopkins's, where the famous treaty was carried on between his commissioners and those of the parliament. St. Nicholas chapel is still standing, but no service is performed in it. There is a well in the castle, more than 200 feet deep, whence the water was drawn by means of a large wheel, turned by the same ass for upwards of 40 years. It is usual for visitants to throw a pin or even a small piece of paper into the well, which occasions a most astonishing sound.

Sandown fort, Worsley's tower, Yarmouth and Cowes castles, are likewise to be seen, as places of defence for the Island.

Produce, Prospect, &c.

YARMOUTH stands upon a creek, and almost in a triangle with Sheepmore and Hurst castles. This, with Newton, a small borough town, send members to parliament. Through the middle of the country runs a long ridge of hills, to be seen at a great distance, and which affords a most delightful prospect of the sea on both sides; on the south the view is diversified by intermediate vales, meadows, and corn fields; and on the north and north east, the prospect extends to Spithead, and

and the towns of Portsmouth, Southampton, and Lymington, on the opposite shore. In the southern part is found exceeding white tobacco-pipe clay, of which large quantities are exported; as also a fine white sand, wherewith an excellent glass is made.

The Island abounds with game; and the markets in general are well supplied with good meat, fish, poultry, and vegetables of all sorts. The water in general is extremely good, and will keep sweet in ships for a length of time in any climate. Mineral Springs are also to be met with, and variety of stone quarries, applicable to different uses.

The farmers are well-skilled, substantial, and industrious. Their houses are of stone; and the cottages have each its garden, well cultivated, and plentifully filled with vegetables.

Every part of the Island is secured with rocks or shoals. Of the first, the most noted are the Needles, towards the west; on the north-east are the Brambles; and on the east the Mixen.

The whole has a beautiful appearance, being finely cultivated, and very fruitful. In the month of May sea-birds of different species assemble and breed in the cliffs, which they leave, with their new generation, about the middle of August. Their eggs are equal to those of a duck, and taken by the country people, suspended by ropes, at a very great risk of their lives. Their flesh is too rank and fishy to be eaten; but their feathers are used and purchased by upholsterers.

A house of industry is erected for the maintenance and employment of the poor in general, which is of great advantage to the community, as the produce of the manufactures there established has eased them of a very considerable burden. It is capable of containing 700 persons. The principal manufactures are sacks for corn, flour, and biscuits, kerseys, stockings, &c. all made from the hemp and wool.

The militia consists of a company of 60 men, and are under command of the Governour.

Religious Foundations, and some of the most considerable Manors and Seats.

PRIORY of St. Helens, the seat of Nash Grose, Esq; — The gardens are beautiful, and command a view of Spithead, Portsmouth, &c.

Quarr Abbey, the property of John Fleming, of North Stoneham, Esq;

Priory of Appuldurcombe.—Sir Richard Worsley, Bt,

Priory of Carilbrooke.—Heirs of Tho. Dummer, Esq;

Priory of St. Cross.—College of Winchester.

Church House.

Nunwell (East and West) a handsome and large mansion, with a fine lawn, the seat of Sir William Oglander, Bart. the most ancient family in the Island. The prospects are beautiful.

Cottage of Steephill, on the most easterly point of the Island, rendered worthy of notice, from the great attention paid towards improvements, by its owner, the late Right Hon. Hans Stanley, Esq; Round the cottage, or caline, which is very neat and elegant, is a plantation of American and other exotic plants, watered by a beautiful cascade, from a rock of great height. It is now the property of the Hon. Wilbraham Tollemache of Calverly Hall, in the county of Chester.

Alverston, Westover, Thorley, and King's Freshwater, seats of the Rev. Leonard Troughar Holmes,

Ashey manor, the property of Lord Edgumbe, On the highest part of the down, a triangular pyramid of hewn stone, 20 feet high, is erected by the Crown, as a mark for ships coming into St. Helens or Spithead,

Wroxall, Niton, and Wellow, manors.—Lord Edgumbe.

St. John's,

St. John's, the seat of Gen. Amherst, commands also an extensive view of Spithead, and the coast of Hampshire.

Apley, the seat of Mrs. Roberts, is elegant, and equally situated for a prospect.

In the center of Bonchurch parish is a small cottage, called St. Boniface, remarkable for beauty and taste, particularly the gardens.—The property of Colonel Hill.

Knighton, the seat of George Maurice Bissett, Esq; is an ancient building, pleasantly situated on the edge of a hill, between some fine woods.

Langbridge.—G. M. Bissett, Esq;

Appuldurcombe Park, the chief seat of the Worsley family, is well stocked with deer. The house is pleasantly situated, within seven miles south of Newport, and commands a most pleasing prospect.

Manors of Chale, Chessell, Bimbridge, Middleton, Apse, and Godshill.—The family of Worsley.

Bowcombe, Northwood, Merston and Osborne manors, the property of Robert Pope Blachford, Esq; On the latter of which he built a very fine house, well situated for extensive prospects.

Manors of Hasley, Combley, Quarr, and Newnham.—The property of John Fleming, of North Stoneham, Esq;

Pan Manor, the property of Samuel Rolleston, late of Southampton, Esq;

Fairlee, the seat of John White, Esq;

Gatcombe, the seat of Edward Meux Worsley, Esq;

Manor of Kingston.—Ditto.

Swainston, the seat of Sir William Barrington, Bart. The pleasure grounds and woods are extensive and well disposed.

Watchingwell and Brixton manors.—Sir Wm. Barrington, Bart.

Ningewood and Wellow manors.—Sir Thomas Miller, Bart.

Appleford manor.—Sir John Carter.

Kerne, held under a lease from Winchester college, by
— Bagster, Esq;

Aston manor. The house is pleasantly situated on the
banks of the river.—John Urry, Esq;

Manors of Mottelston and Shorwell.—The heirs of John
Leigh, Esq;

Stenbury, the seat of James Worsley, Esq;

S E C T. IV.

Towns, Villages, Seats, &c. in the Vi- cinity of Southampton.

Description of Netley or Letley Abbey.

THIS Abbey is of the order of Cisterians. Henry III. founded it, and dedicated it to St. Mary. Other endowments were bestowed on it by John de Warenna, Earl of Surrey, A. D. 1242. The rooms and walls now standing demonstrate what a handsome edifice it once was. Round the whole are large mounds, part of which kept the bounds of fish ponds above: the moat still remains, and water in it. Very large ivies grow out of this abbey and church. It seems to have been built on the same model with Romsey church.

Mr. Willis, in his account of mitred abbies, thus speaks of this place.—“ Having no account of this abbey, save that ann. 1553, here remained in charge and in fees four pounds. I crave leave to divert my reader with this remarkable history of the same, transmitted to me out of Hampshire. The church or chapel of Netley Abbey (for
by

by this last distinction it was known in those parts) was a large building in the form of a cross, having a nave and side isles, with a north and south isle crossing in the middle the body or nave, between that and the chancel, or choir. Some part of this spacious building was desecrated, as tradition says, by the Marquis of Huntingdon, who living in the abbey, converted the west end of the chapel, below the cross isle, into a kitchen and other offices, keeping the east end for a chapel. In which state it continued till about fifteen years (1719) ago, when Sir Bartlet Lucy, who had the property of the abbey, sold the whole fabric of the chapel to one Taylor, a carpenter of Southampton, who took off the roof, which till then was entire, and pulled down great part of the walls. The entire ruin of this noble fabric, which the principal undertaker did not live to finish, having been since completed, and the chapel and abbey being now quite destroyed, it may not be improper to give some account of it, and add hereunto the history and fate of the undertaker, Mr. Taylor; in regard that it is a thing so particular, and so generally known in the neighbourhood, and may be attested by divers evidences and credible witnesses. During the time Mr. Taylor, who was a Dissenter, was in treaty with Sir Bartlet for the chapel, he was much disturbed in his sleep by frightful dreams, and, as some say, apparitions; in particular, of a person in the habit of a Monk, representing to him the mischief that would befall him in destroying the chapel; and one night he dreamed, that a large stone out of the windows of the chapel fell upon him and killed him. He was so affected with this dream in particular, that he told what had happened to him in his sleep to a person of the same persuasion with himself, viz. Mr. Watts, a serious man who had a good esteem with him, who examining particularly into the disturbance that had been given him, advised him not to proceed in his contract, there being reason to fear that some mischief would befall him if he did,

did, and that the notice which had been given him was to be looked upon as the kind admonition of Heaven to prevent his hurt. The undertaker, though he was somewhat staggered with these intimations that had been given him, yet, so far as his other friends advice, to whom he had universally imparted it, was different, moved by the gain he proposed to himself, he finished his agreement with Sir Bartlet, and soon after fell to work, upon pulling down the chapel. But he was not far advanced in it, when endeavouring with a pickax to get out some stones at the bottom of the west wall, or chapel, in which there was a large window, the whole body of the window fell down suddenly upon him, and crushed him to pieces."—Thus far Mr. Willis, p. 205, 206, vol. II.

The editor was desirous to authenticate the preceding narration by enquiring of Mr. Taylor's family the particular circumstances. This trouble a gentleman of Southampton most condescendingly undertook, and obligingly communicated to the editor, as he did many other things of importance, without which this work had been very imperfect.

Mr. Walter Taylor contracted with the Marquis of Huntingdon, for so much of the materials of Netley Abbey as he could remove in a limited time. With these a town-house at Newport, and dwellinghouses in different parts, were to be built. Upon this some of his acquaintance said to him, that, for their parts, they would never be instrumental in the demolition of holy and consecrated places. These words made some impression on him, and probably caused him to dream one night, that the arch key-stone fell from the east window, and killed him. This dream he related to Mr. Watts (father of the celebrated Dr. Isaac Watts) who then kept a reputable school in Southampton, assisted by his brother Mr. Enoch Watts, who advised him not personally to be concerned in pulling down the abbey. But, unfortunately, Mr. Taylor proceeded in the work, and in endeavouring

vouring to wrench some boards within the east window, to give air to the workmen, a stone fell from thence and fractured his scull. The fracture at first was not judged mortal, but accidentally became so by the slip of an instrument, which was applied to extract a splinter; it ran through the meninges of the brain, and put a period to his life, and unhappily fulfilled his dream.—This abbey was valued, in the 26 Hen. VII. at 100l. 12s. 8d.

Calshot Castle,

BUILT by Henry VIII. is nearly opposite on the right, where a garrison is kept to secure the entrance of the river.

Lymington.

A SMALL but populous sea-port, distant from Southampton about eighteen miles, is situated on a hill opposite the Isle of Wight, in the narrow part of the streight called the Needles. We cannot help wondering that neither Camden, nor his late editor, ever mentioned a place so well deserving attention. 'Tis a corporation by prescription, consisting of a Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses without limitation. The Mayor is chosen by the Burgesses, and sworn at the court leet of the Lord of the Manor. Its principal trade is in salt, of which large quantities are made here. The sea comes up within a mile of the town, and though the river on which it stands is not navigable far up, yet here it forms a good port, commodious for shipping. It stands in a very healthy air, and commands a fine prospect of the Isle of Wight. This town has the honour of giving the title of Viscount to John Wallop, Esq; created by King George I. Baron Wallop, Viscount Lymington, and, in 1746, Earl of Portsmouth.

Hurst

Hurst Castle,

ALSO built by Henry VIII. stands on the beach which runs a mile and a half into the sea, and the nearest passage to the Isle of Wight. This was the last prison of King Charles I. There is a garrison and governor for the security of the coast.

New Forest,

SITUATED on the east side of the river Avon. William the Conqueror was certainly a Prince who through his reign displayed great wisdom and abilities; however, several of his actions are too apparently blameable to admit of any vindication, and favour too much of tyranny and oppression: particularly, after an arbitrary manner, he dispeopled the south-western parts of Hampshire, destroyed all the towns and villages, with thirty-six mother churches, turned out the poor inhabitants for thirty miles together, and made a forest for wild beasts. This he did either to make a more easy access for his Normans into England, in case of insurrections, or to indulge himself in hunting, or else to raise money by methods, though ever so unjust. For he, more merciful to beasts than mankind, appointed most grievous pecuniary fines, and other more severe penalties, to those who should presume to trespass upon his game and retirement. But the divine vengeance seemed to have pursued him, not long after, in the untimely deaths of several of his posterity: For his second son Richard was in the forest gored by a deer, or killed by a pestilential blast; his third son William was casually slain by Walter Tyrrel, in the same place; and his grandson Henry, while he hotly pursued the chase, was caught up by a bough by the hair, and left hanging till he died. Tradition says, that the oak that buds on Christmas Day, and withers again before night, is the tree upon

upon which Tyrrel's arrow glanced when he shot William Rufus, near Malwood Castle, and which was ordered by King Charles II. to be pailed round. The Warden of this forest has always been a person of rank. There are nine walks in it, each of which has a Keeper; it has two Rangers, besides a Bow-bearer, who have privileges of wood, and feeding of cattle.

A proposal was laid, some years ago, before the Lord Treasurer Godolphin, by the famous Daniel Defoe, for repeopling this forest with the Palatines who were then in England in great numbers. It was proposed to draw a great square line, containing 4000 acres of land, marking out two large highways through the center, crossing both ways, so that there should be a thousand acres in each division. Then to single out twenty men and their families, who should be recommended as honest industrious people, expert in husbandry; to each of these should be parcelled out, in equal distributions, 200 acres of this land, so that the whole 4000 should be divided to the said twenty families. For this they were to pay no rent, be liable to no taxes, but such as would provide for their own sick and poor, repairing their own roads, &c. This exemption to continue for twenty years, and then each to pay fifty pounds a year to the crown. To each of these families it was proposed to advance 200*l.* in ready money, as a stock to set them to work. Two things would have been answered by this scheme:—1. That the annual rent to be received for all those lands, after twenty years, would abundantly repay the public for the first disbursements. 2. More money than would have done this was expended on them here. On this it may be remarked, that the royal forests and chases have long been considered, by every well-informed politician, not only of no importance to the crown, but extremely injurious to the public. A civilized people will study to promote agriculture and population by all means, as from these, real and permanent strength and riches will be derived.

rived. How paradoxical soever it may appear, 'tis certain, that while thousands of acres lie uncultivated, and possessed by deer, rabbits, heath, or underwood, many hundred families are annually migrating to America, to seek for settlements with which their native country abounds, yet denies to them.

Stoney Crofs and Tatchbury House, in the Forest, are much admired and particularly noted for a diversity and extent of views.

Lyndhurst

IS a small town, consisting of one long street, situated in the road between Lymington and Romsey. This village has been of late years much frequented in the summer. His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester has a pleasant seat here, as has also Sir Philip Jennings Clerke, and there are several others of lesser note in the neighbourhood.

Eling

IS a parish town, at the head of Southampton river, where are docks for building and repairing ships. There are also some capital corn-merchants, who import that article, and store it in very large and convenient granaries.

Totton,

ABOUT half a mile nearer Southampton, is a small pleasant village, in which is a boarding-school for young ladies, and Mr. Smith's classical school for young gentlemen.

Testwood,

Testwood,

THE seat of Peter Serle, Esq; The house has been lately built, and is situated in a pleasant spot. The prospect is very inviting; the plantations are laid out with judgement; and a beautiful lawn, well stocked with deer, contributes to make it worthy the observation of persons of taste and fashion.

Redbridge

LIES on the edge of the forest; it had formerly a small abbey; its principal trade is in the coal business, and some grain is brought there from Suffex and the neighbouring counties.

Hursley House.

AT a pleasant village, six miles from Romsey, on the road leading to Winchester, is Hursley House, the seat of Sir Thomas Heathcote, Bart. formerly the property of Oliver Cromwell, and occasionally the residence of himself and his son. It remained in that family a long time.—The old house in which Oliver and his son resided stood below the present mansion-house, in the garden which now is.—When the old house was taken down, the present was built on a higher elevation, in order to command a prospect of the adjacent country. The chairs used in Oliver's parlour, we are informed, are now in being the hall of Sir Thomas's house.

The woods and shrubberies are extensive, the gardens beautiful, and the park well stocked with deer.

Romsey

IS a pleasant ride of about seven miles from Southampton. King Edgar, says William of Malmstury, founded a monastery of Benedictine nuns at this place. The bodies of two virgin saints lie here interred, Mereninna and Elfreda, A. D. 907. In the 47 Henry III. letters patent were granted to the Abbess, allowing her the privilege of erecting gallows in her manors. King Stephen's only daughter was Abbess of this nunnery, whom Matthew of Allace carried privately away and married; but he was so terrified by the church, that, after he had two children by her, he permitted her to return to her former residence. Here is seen a noble old church, in the same taste and manner with the oldest part of Winchester cathedral, arched with stone, in form of a cross, with semicircular chapels in the upper angles. In it a very fine monument is erected to the memory of Lady Palmerston. The inscription runs thus:

In the Vault beneath
Are deposited the Remains
Of FRANCES Viscountess PALMERSTON,
Daughter of Sir Francis Poole, Bart.
She was married to Henry Viscount Palmerston,
Oct. 6th, 1767,
And died in Childbed the 6th of June, 1769.

With the noble Virtues that elevate our Nature,
She possessed the softer Talents that adorn it:
Pious, humble, benevolent, candid, and sincere,
She fulfilled the Duties of Humanity,
And her Heart was warm with all its best Affections.

Her Sense was strong, her Judgement accurate,
Her Wit engaging, and her Taste refined,
While the Elegance of her Form,
The Graces of her Manner,

And

And the natural Propriety
That ever accompanied her Words and Actions,
Made her Virtues doubly attractive,
And taught her equally to command
Respect and Love.

Such she lived, and such she died,
Calm and resigned to the Dispensations of Heaven,
Leaving her disconsolate Friend
To deplore her Loss,
And cherish the dear Remembrance
Of that Worth
They honoured living,
And lament in Death.

To the Memory of the best of Wives, the best of Friends,
He, for whom she joined those tender Names,
Dedicates this Marble.

There are also some other elegant tombs, ancient and modern, well worth the attention of the curious. In the church is a good organ, which was built by the subscriptions of the neighbouring gentlemen and the inhabitants, and erected by Mr. Coster, of Salisbury, in 1782. On the outside of the north cross are the marks of cannon balls, which, in the civil wars, were fired to batter down the church, but they did no great damage. Here was born Sir William Petty, a great mathematician, and a celebrated writer on political arithmetic, from whom are descended the present Earls of Shelburne. Sir William lies interred in the church, under a flat stone, with this inscription,

Here lies Sir WILLIAM PETTY.

There is a considerable manufacture of shalloons carried on in the town, in which above 1000 hands are employed.

Within half a mile, towards Southampton, is

Broadlands,

THE seat of Lord Viscount Palmerston, the descendent of the illustrious Sir William Temple. The high taste of the house, and superbness of the furniture, claim the attention of the ingenious; nor are the gardens less worthy of remark; they are furnished with a great variety of curious plants and flowers, with complete hot and green houses. In 1773, an American aloe was seen in full bloom. The meanders of the river Test add greatly to the pleasure which the agreeable lawns afford.

Over the Test, on the road to Salisbury, an elegant and superb bridge has been lately built of free stone, at the expence of the county of Southampton, after a plan, and under the direction of Mr. Milne, the architect of Blackfriar's bridge, which does him great credit.

Grove Place

IS pleasantly situated on the road from Southampton to Romsey, as are other houses, inhabited by families, who, from a social intercourse, render time agreeable.—Game is plenty in that quarter.

Freemantle,

THE seat of James Amyatt, Esq; one of the members for Southampton, is pleasantly situated; the house is complete and well furnished; and the garden in great taste.

The Polygon

IS still incomplete, though in a situation for air and prospect no where to be surpassed. Round it is a fine gravel road, where company resort in carriages and otherwise for airing. From thence the prospect of the New Forest in its verdant state is most beautiful; also views of
Southampton.

Southampton town, the river, Isle of Wight, Spithead, &c. justly attract the curious. Three houses are finished and inhabited, besides the hotel, which is now converted into two convenient and elegant dwellings.

Not far from hence is Bannister Farm, occupied by Charles Mackett, Esq; who has improved it in its rural elegance so as to attract public attention.

Bellevue.

LET us now turn our eyes to the other sides of Southampton. As you quit the town, and advance on the road towards Winchester, there are many excellent houses; however, Bellevue, built by the late Nathaniel St. Andre, Esq; and now the property of Mrs. Chambers, is superlatively the finest. The whole is designed in the grandest style, and forms a superb building. Nothing could be better situated than this spot, where nature seems to have aided the taste of that accomplished man. From the terras, but especially from the windows, the eye takes in a very grand prospect; the river, being cut off by its winding course, makes Southampton water appear like a spacious basin; the moving of many boats, the contrast made by the improved and uncultivated parts, the keeping down, as we say in painting, that is the intervening shades, and those of the distant hills thrown on the nearer and more glaring objects, exhibit a landscape truly picturesque, and sufficient to exercise the genius of a Claude, a Blois, or Waterloo. The writer can but faintly express his ideas of this noble structure, and the various beauties it commands; he therefore wishes that every lover of the fine arts would visit this elegant seat, and supply the defects of what he reads here by a personal survey. The gardens are carefully superintended, and produce every necessary, even to a luxury, having a very fine green-house, and a hot-house scarcely to be equalled for elegance and extent.

Bevis Mount.

ABOUT half a mile farther up the same road, between a regular row of elms on each side, you come to the house of the late Sir John Mordaunt, now belonging to — Sotheby, Esq; called Padwell, but more generally known by the name of Bevis Mount. It lies on the banks of the Itchin, and was originally a vast pile of earth, rising in a conical form, a foundation of great extent and circumference. Some have supposed it to be an ancient fortification thrown up by the Saxons, under the command of Bevis, to oppose the passage of the Danes over the river, who lay encamped on the other side. The river is not very large, but the tide here forms a bay just under this mount, which being contiguous to an estate belonging to the Earl of Peterborough, his Lordship purchased it, and converted it into a kind of wilderness, through which there are various winding gravel walks, which are extremely romantic and agreeable. Here is also a fine bowling-green. On the top of one of the little mounts is a summer-house, elegantly built and contrived, with very good vaults under it to serve for a cellar, but is now made an ice-house. The whole is converted into gardens, which are kept in excellent repair, and ornamented throughout with statues. Bevis is said, by legendary writers, to have been a Saxon Lord, and of great personal strength and courage; as an instance of the former, a sword of great size is shewn at Arundel castle, said to have been his.

Near this a superb and elegant building was erected of free-stone, in the year 1776, by Colonel Stibber, and now occupied by Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart. As it stands on an eminence, it is one of the most healthy and agreeable situations we know, and commands the most beautiful prospects the imagination can conceive, viz. Northam Yard, where are generally two or more ships

of war on the stocks ; Peartree Green, and Mr. Dummer's house, over Itchin ; the New Forest, across Southampton river, so as to observe Cadland, the seat of Robert Drummond, Esq; and the Hon. Temple Luttrell's Folly, the admiration of the curious.

Not far lies the ancient

Priory of St. Dionysius, or Dennis,

FORMERLY belonging to the Canons of St. Austin. Henry I. founded and endowed it ; and Henry II. Stephen, Richard I. and many private persons, bestowed lands, tenements, and the advowson of churches on it. In the 28. Henry VIII. it was valued at 80l. 11s. 6d. Where this Priory formerly stood is now a farm-house, at which may be seen many stone coffins entire ; they are used for troughs and other base uses.

South Stoneham,

THE seat of Hans Sloane, Esq; is situated on the right of Itchin. The house is ancient, and the gardens and parks are pleasant and fertile.

The parish-church stands near the house.

Stoneham Park.

About two miles farther is North Stoneham, the seat of John Fleming, Esq; one of the Members of Parliament for Southampton, which has good gardens, and a very extensive park, plentifully stocked with deer. At the upper part of the park is a very elegant summer-house which commands a most delightful prospect of the country

country round. Adjoining to the mansion is the parish-church, in which is erected, executed by Mr. More, of London, a very elegant and superb marble monument of that illustrious naval commander, Lord Hawke, where he was buried, as he resided in the parish, and had ever a partiality for the same. It is raised on the south wall, 14 feet from the ground, beautifully enriched with variegated marble, bearing the family arms, with all the attributes of his conquests, and built at the expence of his son, the present Lord Hawke. Mr. Fleming, as a testimony of true patriotism, and in respect to the memory of a constitutional hero, has raised it in and otherwise decorated it. The battle with Conflans is most admirably executed in white marble, from the original picture painted by Seres. Under which, also in white marble, is the following inscription:

D O M.

This Monument is sacred to the Memory of

E D W A R D H A W K E,

Lord Hawke, Baron of Towton, in the County of York, Knight of the Bath, Admiral and Commander of the Fleet, Vice Admiral of Great Britain, &c.

Who died Oct. 17th, 1781, aged 76.

The bravery of his soul was equal to the dangers he encountered; the cautious intrepidity of his deliberations superior even to the conquests he obtained. The annals of his life compose a period of naval glory unparalleled in later times: For whenever he sailed, victory attended him. A Prince, unsolicited, conferred on him favours which he disdained to ask.

This Monument is also sacred to the Memory of

C A T H A R I N E, Lady H A W K E, his Wife,

The beauty of whose person was excelled only by the accomplished elegance of her mind.

She died Oct. 27, 1756, aged 36.

In

In the conjugal, parental, and social beauties of life, they were equalled by few, excelled by none.

J. F. More, sculptor.

In the same church are deposited the relics of Mr. Fleming's ancestors, for an incredible number of years. The tomb has a grand, but awful appearance.

Ikelind Street.

AT Bittern, over Itchin, is to be seen the remains of a Roman causeway. Every age knows that there were four military ways made by that people to the very extremities of the kingdom, to preserve a communication with each part, thereby to suppress with greater expedition and facility every sudden insurrection. This at Bittern is what is called *Via Icenorum*, or *Ikelind Street*, and, as the celebrated Dugdale, in his *Antiquities of Warwickshire*, tells us, went from Tinmouth through the counties of York, Derby, Leicester, Warwick, Gloucester, Oxford, and so directly to Winchester and Southampton. Spelman, in his *Glossary*, informs us, that *Ermen Street*, another Roman way, went from Southampton to St. David's, in West Wales. It is not improbable but that the northern and western military ways might unite at a distance from Southampton, and both lead to that town.

From the laws of Edward the Confessor it appears, that very considerable immunities and privileges were granted to these ways; among others, they had the King's peace, that is, security of life and goods; and upon these the persons of all men in all cases were free from arrest, and their goods from distress*.

* Lambard *L. L. Edw. Confess. cap. 12.*

Titchfield Abbey.

ABOUT 10 miles farther is Titchfield, a small neat town, where there was formerly a monastery built by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester. It was afterwards the seat of the Wriothesleys, Earl of Southampton. This nobleman signalized himself in the royal cause in the reign of Charles I. Even in those troublesome times he preserved the character of great integrity; he was learned, quick in apprehending, and ready in expressing; he was a true patriot and Englishman, yet he suffered the loss of 60,000*l.* in those ages of distraction. The last of this family dying without any male issue, the estate came to Edward first Earl of Gainsborough, by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of the said Earl.

Now we mention the Earl of Southampton, it will not be amiss to recapitulate those who bore that title from the earliest ages.

About the year 860 Ofric is called Duke of Hampshire, as Simon of Durham informs us; and he is praised by the same writer for being very instrumental in a signal overthrow of the Danes. At the Norman conquest, Bevis, or Beavois, the Saxon, was Earl of Southampton, and fought the great battle of Cardiff in Wales against William I. having Hasting the Dane and the two sons of Harold for generals. I find none advanced to the title until William FitzWilliam was promoted to it by Henry VIII. This nobleman served under the King in his French wars, and on his return home was made Knight of the Garter, Treasurer of the Household, Lord High Admiral, and, on St. Luke's Day 1537, Earl of Southampton. The Scots, making an irruption into the northern parts, he was sent with an army to repulse them; but, being taken ill, he died at Newcastle upon Tyne, leaving no issue.

Thomas

Thomas Wriothesley was the grandson of Sir William Wriothesley, Garter King of Arms. Henry VIII. created this Thomas Knight of the Garter, Lord Chancellor, and Baron of Titchfield. King Edward VI. on the 16th of February 1547, made him Earl of Southampton; he lived but three years to enjoy this dignity, dying the 31st of July, 1550. He was succeeded in honour by his son Henry, who died October the 4th, 1581, and was interred at Titchfield. Thomas, Earl of Southampton, dying May 16th, 1667, the title became extinct in this family. However, it was revived a few years after in the person of Barbara Villiers, who, the 3d of August, 1671, was created Countess of Southampton by Charles II. with remainder to Charles and George Fitzroy her sons, and their heirs male respectively. In this noble family it continues to this day: For,

In 1780, Charles Fitzroy, Lieut-General of his Majesty's forces, Colonel of the 3d regiment of dragoons, and Groom of the Stole to the Prince of Wales, was created Lord Southampton.

This Abbey of Titchfield was of the order of Præmonstrants. At a visitation held here the 12th of June, 1420, the following is part of the inventory then produced:

1. No money in the Treasury.
2. Due to the house 44l. 4s.
3. The house is bound for 62l. 6s. 4d.

In the Sacrist's office are

One silver gilt cup.

Two large gilt chalices, with 12 others, and 6 of them gilt.

One large text, with divers reliques.

A large silver cross, with silver images of the Blessed Virgin and St. John.

Besides ampuls, candlesticks, pastoral staves, pixes, &c.

And,

And, in the different manors belonging to it,

- 34 Riding horses.
- 10 Labouring ones.
- 154 Oxen.
- 17 Boars.
- 24 Sows.
- 126 Hogs, &c.

In the 28 Henry VIII. this Abbey was valued at 249l. 16s. 1d.

Public Roads, Air, &c.

4/ THE roads leading from Southampton are kept in good order, and particularly calculated for airing; that leading to Winchester rises, almost imperceptible, for four miles, and commands a most delightful variegated prospect of a well cultivated and fertile country.

The road above Bar is the public Parade in the season, the sideways being broad and well paved; and East Street leads to a variety of rural paths, besides that beautiful walk on the margin of the river, which commands many picturesque views.

The air is so pure and wholesome, that the visitors never fail to receive benefit from it; and the inhabitants are strong and healthy, and live to a great age.

Carriages or saddle horses may be hired at all times for airing; and careful guides for valetudinary ladies who ride double.

S E C T. V.

*Rules for the Summer and Winter
Assemblies, Baths, &c.**Summer Assembly*.*

IT being absolutely necessary in all polite assemblies to have some regulations established, without which no order or decorum can be preserved, the company are humbly requested to comply with the following ones:

I. That Gentlemen are not to appear in the rooms on Tuesday, Thursday, or Saturday evenings in boots.

II. That Gentlemen will be pleased to leave their swords at the door.

III. That the ball shall begin as soon as possible after seven o'clock, and finish precisely at eleven, even in the middle of the dance.

IV. That Gentlemen and Ladies who dance down a country dance shall not quit their places, till the dance is finished, unless they mean to dance no more that night.

V. That no Lady or Gentleman be permitted to dance in coloured gloves.

* The Summer Assembly is held at Martin's Long-Room; and that of the Winter was established at the Dolphin Inn, in 1781.

F

VI. That

VI. That after a Lady has called a dance, and danced it down, her place in the next is at the bottom.

VII. That no tea-table be carried into the card-room.

WILLIAM DAWSON, Esq; Master
of the Ceremonies*.

Winter Assembly.*

I. THAT each Assembly do begin at seven, and end exactly at twelve o'clock, even in the middle of a dance.

II. That no Lady or Gentleman shall be permitted to sit down in the middle of a dance, unless they mean to dance no more.

III. That all surplus of money, arising from the subscription, be appropriated for the purpose of the Assembly only.

IV. That each subscriber do pay 5s. for the season; non-subscribers 2s. 6d. each night of admission.

V. That each Lady and Gentleman do pay 6d. for their tea, on admission.

VI. That every card-table, with two packs of cards, do pay 7s. 6d.—a single pack for a round table, 5s.—and a single pack used for any other game, 4s.

Master
of the Ceremonies.

* Mr. DAWSON, who is likewise Master of the Ceremonies for the Upper-Room in Bath, has two balls each season, which are generally very brilliant and full.

† The Winter Assemblies are held every fortnight, during the Winter, on Tuesdays, commencing the latter end of October, and ending the beginning of May.

Rules

Bank.

WITHIN these few years a Bank has been established in the High Street, under the Firm of Sadleir, Guillaume, Noble, Hilgrove, and Moody, which is found very convenient for strangers, in discounting bills, &c.—All government securities are here bought and sold, and the banking business in general transacted with punctuality and dispatch.

Mineral Spring.

WITHOUT Bar Gate, about 100 yards to the Westward, at the bottom of Orchard Street, contiguous to the shore, is a Spring of Chalybeate Water, which, of late years, has been brought into great repute, by performing a number of remarkable cures, not only in disorders peculiar to chalybeats, but also as an alterative, as, from experience, it has been found of great service in scurvies, leprosies, and scrophulous disorders. This water discovers a strong austere corrugating taste; and, as a chalybeate, turns vegetable astringent tinctures black; it contracts and hardens all the vascular and soft fibrous parts of the body. To constringe and corroborate the animal solids appears to be its primary medical operation. In weak, lax, pale habits, and in chronic disorders, proceeding from languor and debility, cachectic, hypocondriacal, and others, this water has generally good effect; strengthening the stomach and chylopoietic organs, and the system in general, quickening the circulation and raising the pulse, rendering the blood more florid, and as it were, expanding and rarifying the juices, promoting when they are deficient, and restraining, when immoderate,

immoderate, the secretions that are made from the blood, as perspiration, urine, and the uterine purgations, by the same corroborating power; whereby it promotes deficient and restrains redundant discharges, where the suppression or flow arises from debility and relaxation; it contrariwise increases fluxes, and confirms obstructions, when they proceed from tensions, rigidity, or spasmodic strictures of the vessels.

In some constitutions, even where chalybeates are proper and salutary, particularly in hysterical and hypochondriacal cases, and where the stomach is very weak, it is apt at first to occasion sickness and perturbation.—Sydenham observes, that these inconveniencies may be prevented, by beginning with small doses, and giving them for a while only at bed-time, in conjunction with a slight opiate. In other circumstances it is commonly taken in the morning and afternoon, and moderate exercise used to promote its action.

The dose in most cases should be moderate, and rather repeated than enlarged; a middle-sized glass or tumbler is generally sufficient for a dose. Nidorous eructations, and the alvine feces, being tinged of a black colour, are marks of its taking effect; but this, like other chalybeate waters are best taken under the direction of a gentleman of the Faculty.

The spring is now kept in very good order, and constantly covered, by which means the properties are much increased. No chymical analysis has yet been made of this water; but a gentleman, eminent in the line of chymistry, is now employed in analyzing it, and we hope will, for the good of the public, as well as the town of Southampton, favour the world with his observations.

Likewise, about 300 yards to the N. E. from the Bar, in a field called Houndwell, are two springs (over which a brick building has some time ago been erected) which are conveyed to the surface by two leaden pipes. The properties

properties of these are very different, the one to the North being no more than a spring of fresh water, while the other to the south has been found of great efficacy in most disorders of the eyes. A number of people resort here every morning for the benefit of washing themselves.

Inns.

WITHOUT exception, none in England are more commodious, or more replete with every convenience for the reception and entertainment of guests. The wines, which have ever been highly esteemed for their being good and genuine, still preserve that unadulterated original purity, much to the credit of the venders.

A Subscription Coffeehouse,

AT Mr. Moore's Boarding House, in the High Street, is supported by the following regulations :—

I. The annual subscription to the Coffeehouse to be one guinea.

II. Quarterly subscriptions to be permitted at six shillings per quarter.

III. All subscriptions to be paid at the commencement of the year or quarter for which the persons subscribe, or within ten days after, otherwise to be deemed no subscriber.

IV. Any inhabitant (not subscribing) to pay sixpence, and a gentleman (not an inhabitant) twopence, every time he goes into the coffee-room ; the same to be paid to the person who keeps the coffee-room, for his own use.

V. That

V. The General Evening Post, Lloyd's Evening Post, the Morning Chronicle, and the Gazette, to be the papers found by the Subscription.

VI. No papers to be taken out of the Coffee-Room on any account whatever, and all the papers to be regularly filed the day after they come in.

VII. A fire to be kept in the Room from nine o'clock in the morning till nine in the evening; and candles to be found by the person who keeps the Coffeehouse.

VIII. Any persons playing at Backgammon or Chess, to pay 6d. by day-light, for the time they play, and 6d. an hour by candle-light.

¶ All Subscriptions to be paid to the Treasurer.

Boarding Houses.

FOR the accommodation of genteel company, who wish rather to live in a family-way, than continue any time at an inn, there are several Boarding Houses where ladies and gentlemen are accommodated with Board and lodging by the year, month, week, or day; most of which, as they do not admit any improper company, nor spare any pains nor expence to render their houses agreeable, receive considerable encouragement. The Terms in general are,

During the Season—16s. per week for board, exclusive of tea, sugar, and wine; and 10s. per week each room.

Out of the Season—14s. per week for board, and 7s. per week for each room.

Servants half price.

N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen to find fire and candle in their own rooms.

The

The Mail

ARRIVES every evening from London (except Monday) about nine o'clock, and goes out every day to London, except Saturday. On Sunday it goes out at ten o'clock in the morning; on Tuesdays and Thursdays at twelve o'clock at noon; and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at half past nine o'clock in the morning.

By the Sunday's, Wednesday's, and Friday's Mails, letters are forwarded to the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Dorset, and Wilts, except the towns in that part called North Wiltshire. All letters from the same places arrive by the Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday night's Mail.

By the Sunday's, Tuesday's, and Thursday's Mails, Letters are forwarded to Waltham, Wickham, Farcham, Portsmouth, Havant, Chichester, and the parts adjacent, but not to any place to the eastward of Chichester. All letters from the same places arrive by the Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday night's Mail.

Letters to any other part of England must pass through London.

The postage of a single letter to or from London is 3d.

A bye bag is made up every night (except Monday) for the Isle of Wight; and on Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, for Redbridge, Lyndhurst, Brokenhurst, Lymington, &c.

Packets

Packets and Hoys.

A swift sailing cutter is stationed here by Government, in time of war, and sails every fortnight for the islands of Guernsey and Jersey; by which means passengers and small parcels are conveyed.

Vessels from 25 to 40 tons trade constantly from this port to the afore said islands, and are well accommodated for passengers.

The Rose Cutter, Capt. Wallis, of this port, is stout built, and well manned. She has had a long run of success against smugglers.

Packet-boats to the Isle of Wight, every evening except Monday.

The Hoys which used to sail to Portsmouth on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and return the succeeding days, are prevented from being so regular, since they have been obliged to make their entries at the Customhouse; but seldom fail less than three times a-week.

Pleasure Yachts, Boats, &c. may be hired at any time, for Spithead, the Isle of Wight, Lymington, &c.

Rates of the Assembly Chairs.

I. FROM any part of the town, within the gates, to or from any other part without the gates, 6d.


II. From any part without the gates, to any other part of a moderate length without the gates, 6d.

III. From

III. From any part within the gates to any reasonable part without the gates, or from any part without to any reasonable part within, 9d.

IV. For every chair kept longer than ten minutes, 6d. and so on for every half hour afterwards.

V. From any part of the town, after 11 o'clock at night, except from the Assembly Rooms on ball nights, double fare.

 The late Sir Joseph Copley's house and the end of the Lower East Street to be the limits of the town.

*Table, shewing the Time of High Water
at Southampton by the Moon's Age.*

M.	M.														
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
H.	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
M.'s A.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Example. When the Moon is 3 or 18 days old, it is High Water 18 minutes after one o'clock, &c. &c.

N. B. There being two Floods in this River, the Table is calculated for the first Flood; the second is near an hour later.—The Tide is generally reckoned to flow seven hours, and ebb five.

A List

A List of all the Stage Coaches and Carriers, and the Days they set out from Southampton, with the Places where they inn, alphabetically digested.


From the COACH and HORSES, (ROGERS.)

ROGERS and Co.'s LONDON MACHINE sets out every morning (Sundays excepted) at five o'clock, from the Mitre Inn, for the Castle Inn, Wood Street

ROGERS and Co.'s LONDON DILIGENCE sets out every morning at six o'clock for the Black Lyon, Water Lane, Fleet Street.

ROGERS and Co.'s BRISTOL and GOSPORT COACH sets out from the White Hart, and Bush Tavern, Bristol, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evening, through Bath, Warminster, Salisbury, Southampton, &c.; and from the Crown Inn, Gosport, every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday evening at eight o'clock.

ROGERS and Co.'s LYMINGTON COACH sets out every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at eight o'clock, and returns the same evening.

 Neat Post-Coaches, Post-Chaises, Hearse, and Mourning Coaches, with able Horses, to any part of the kingdom, at the shortest notice.

From the FISH and KETTLE, (COLLINS.)

Mrs. WILKINS's CART, from Fareham, sets out twice a-week.

SIMMONS'S

SIMMONS's CART, from Reading, sets out every Wednesday morning, and returns every Tuesday.

BUCK's Oxford CART sets out twice a-week.

BALL's CART, from Winchester, sets out every day, except Sunday, and returns the same days.

TAYLOR's CART, from Winchester, sets out and returns the same days as Mr. Ball's does.

FRY's CART, from Christchurch, Lymington, and Brockenhurst, sets out twice a-week.

From the ISLE of WIGHT HOY, (MARTIN.)

MATON's CARAVAN, for Salisbury and Devizes, sets out every Monday.

BESWICK's CART, for Poole and Southampton, sets out twice a-week, viz. Tuesday and Friday.

COXLEY's CART, from Salisbury, sets out twice a-week.

☞ A neat Whiskey and Saddle Horses to let.

From the MITRE INN, (CHIDDEL.)

HILL's CART for Romsey, sets out three times a-week.

☞ Good Saddle Horses to let.

From the NAG's HEAD, (POVEY.)

JACOB's CART, from Romsey, sets out twice a-week.

☞ A neat Whiskey to let, with a good Horse.

G

From

From the ROBIN HOOD, (PALMER.)

BUNNY's CART, from Romsey, sets out three times a-week.

DOWN's CART, from Christchurch, sets out once a-week.

COLLINS's Wantage CART sets out three times a-week.

From the ROYAL GEORGE, (CHEETHAM.)

CHEETHAM and ASLETT's LONDON WAGGON arrives every Tuesday and Friday, and sets out every Wednesday and Saturday, at eight o'clock, for the Oxford Arms, Warwick Lane; calls at the New White Horse Cellar; and carries goods to and from London, for Winchester, Alresford, Alton, Farnham, Southampton, Twyford, Isle of Wight, Jersey, Guernsey, &c.

COLLCUTT's Oxford and Birmingham WAGGON arrives every Thursday, and sets out the same day, through Winchester, Whitechurch, Newbury, Illey, and Abingdon.

COLLINS's Winchester WAGGON arrives and returns every day.

COLLINS's Reading WAGGON arrives every Monday, and carries goods for Basingstoke, &c.

STOCKMAN and Co.'s Bath and Bristol WAGGON arrives every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and returns the same days; stops at the Swan, Warminster, the Angel

Angel in Bath, and at the Bunch of Grapes in St. Thomas Street, Bristol.

STOCKMAN and Co.'s Gloucestershire WAGGON arrives every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and returns the same days; carries goods to Exeter, Plymouth, and to all places adjacent there.

PLASKEṬ's Lymington WAGGON, every Saturday, takes in goods for Redbridge, Totton, Lyndhurst, Brokenhurst, and all places adjacent.

JUDO's CART, from Salisbury, sets out twice a week.

✠ Goods for any of the above places are taken in and booked by SAMUEL CHEETHAM.

From the STAR INN, (SMITH.)

COLLYER's Southampton, Winchester, Alresford, Alton and Farnham FLYING MACHINE, on Steel Springs (with a Guard) sets out from the Bell Savage Inn, Ludgate Hill, London, every Morning (Sundays excepted) before four o'clock; calls at the Black Bear and Old White Horse Cellar, going in and coming out of Town; likewise sets out from the above Inn, Southampton, before five o'clock in the morning, and calls at the White Hart, Winchester, at half after Six.


From the VINE, (Cox.)

BROOKMAN's London, Winchester, Romsey, Lymington, and Poole Common Stage WAGGONS set out

every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; get to the Rose Inn, Holborn Bridge, London, every Wednesday, Friday and Monday; and return every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.—N. B. Goods and passengers are likewise forwarded for the Isle of Wight, and Guernsey and Jersey.



HAYTER and BERRY's London WAGGONS set out Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, for the Angel, Fleet-market, near Holborn, and returns the same day.

HAYTER and BERRY's Bristol and Bath WAGGON sets out every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and returns the same days.

 Neat Post-Coaches, Post-Chaises, Hearse, and Mourning-Coaches, with able Horses, to any part of the kingdom, at the shortest notice.

Useful

Useful Roads, with the Distances in measured Miles from Southampton.

To LONDON.		Another road.	
Winchester	12	Winchester	12
Popham Lane	12	Alton	18
Basingstoke	6	Farnham	10
Hook	6	Guildford	10
Hartford Bridge	4	Epsom	14
Blackwater	6	Westminster Bridge	16
Bagshot	4		
Egham	9	Total	80
Staines	1		
Hounslow	8		
Brentford	3		
Hyde Park Corner	10		
Total	81		
 Mr. Rogers's Coach and Diligence, go by this road.			
Another road.		To OXFORD.	
Winchester	12	Winchester	12
Alresford	8	Popham Lane	12
Alton	10	Stoke	6
Farnham	10	Reading	18
Bagshot	12	Pangborne	6
Egham, &c. to	31	Wallingford	9
Hyde Park Corner		Oxford	13
Total	83	Total	76
 Mr. Collyer's Coach goes by this road.			
		To CAMBRIDGE.	
		Reading	48
		Oxford	28
		Buckingham	25
		Bedford	27
		Cambridge	28
		Total	156
		G 3	To

TO BATH and BRISTOL.

Romsey	8
Salisbury	15
Deptford	11
Warminster	11
Bath	16
Bristol	13

Total 74

☞ To Salisbury by the
Forest Road is 22 Miles.

TO WEYMOUTH.

Ringwood	20
Wimbourne	10
Blandford	10
Dorchester	16
Weymouth	8

Total 64

TO POOLE.

Ringwood	20
Langham	8
Poole	6

Total 34

TO EXETER.

Ringwood	20
Wimbourne	10
Blandford	10
Dorchester	16
Bridport	15
Axminster	12
Honiton	9
Exeter	16

Total 108

TO FALMOUTH.

Exeter	108
Okehampton	22
Launceston	21
Bodmin	22
Truro	22
Falmouth	12

Total 207

TO the LAND'S END.

Exeter	108
Launceston	41
Truro	43
Penzance	29
Land's End	11

Total 232

TO PLYMOUTH.

Ringwood	20
Wimbourne	10
Blandford	10
Dorchester	16
Bridport	15
Axminster	12
Honiton	9
Exeter	16
Newton Abbott	16
Totness	8
Ivy Bridge	13
Plymouth	11

Total 156

Another Road to PLY- MOUTH, through Salis- bury.

Romsey	8
Salisbury	15
Thorney Down	14
Milbourne Port	16
Dorchester, &c. to } 116	
Plymouth	

Total 169

To MARLBOROUGH and GLOUCESTER.

Romsey	8
Salisbury	15
Everley	16
Marlborough	12
Highworth	13
Lechlade	5
Gloucester	27

Total 96

To BRIGHTELMSTONE and TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Botley	10
Wickham	4
Southwick	4½
Havant	5½
Chichester	9
Arundel	10
Findon	10
Steyning	5
Brighthelmstone	10
Lewis	8
Uckfield	8
Tunbridge Wells	14

Total 98

Another road.

Winchester	12
Alresford	8
Alton	10
Farnham	9
Guildford	19
Dorking	10
Ryegate	7
Goditone	6
Westerham	8
Riverhead	6
Sevenoaks	2
Tunbridge Wells	12

Total 100

From Tunbridge
Wells to MARGATE is 60
Miles.

To PETERSFIELD.

Bishops Waltham	14
Petersfield	14

Total 28

To PORTSMOUTH.

Botley	10
Titchfield	6
Fareham	8
Portsmouth	4

Total 28

To CHICHESTER.

Botley	10
Portsmouth	10
Havant	4
Chichester	9

Total 33

To Gosport (over Itchin and Burfledon Ferries.)		Another Road to Lymington, through Hythe.	
Itchin	1	Hythe (across the river)	3
Burfledon	4	Bewley	5
Titchfield	4	Lymington	7
Gosport	7		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	16	Total	15
	<hr/>		<hr/>
To LYMINGTON.		To CHRISTCHURCH.	
Lyndhurst	9	Lyndhurst	9
Lymington	9	Lymington	9
	<hr/>	Christchurch	12
Total	18	Total	30

Distance

*Distance in measured Miles from South-
hampton to the Cities and principal
Market-Towns in Great Britain.*

A BERDEEN	529	Basingstoke	32
Abergavenney	117	Bath	61
Aberistwith	193	Beaumaris	249
Abingdon	63	Bedford	118
Alnwick	354	Berwick	283
Alresford	20	Beverley	246
Alton	28	Billingham	346
Ambleside	299	Birmingham	131
Ambresbury	33	Blandford	40
Amerham	79	Blythe	201
Andover	26	Bodmin	172
Appleby	308	Boston	185
Arundel	41½	Brecknock	136
Ashburton	131	Bridgenorth	141
Ashby de la Zouch	144	Bridgewater	88
Askrig	288	Bridport	66
Atherston	132	Brighthelmstone	62½
Aulcester	114	Bristol	74
Axbridge	84	Bromley	76
Axminster	76	Bromsgrove	123
Aylesbury	79	Bruton	60
B		Buckingham	93
Baldock	113	Builth	152
Banbury	91	Burford	79
Bangor	253	Burnham	205
Barrard Castle	293	Burrough Bridge	253
Barnesley	207	Burton upon Trent	151
Barnet	86	Bury	154
Barnstable	139		

Camden

C		Dunstable	97
Campden	92	Durham	306
Canterbury	135	E	
Cardiff	124		
Cardigan	199	Edinburgh	423
Carlisle	331	Ely	148
Chelmsford	103	Epping	97
Chepflow	97	Epsum	63
Chester	197	Exeter	108
Chesterfield	181	F	
Chichester	33		
Chippenharn	65	Falmouth	204
Chipping Norton	88	Farnham	37
Cirencester	78	Farrington	60
Cockermouth	330	Flint	211
Colchester	129	Fowey	179
Coldstream	380	Froome	58
Coventry	120	G	
Crewkerne	68		
Cromer	211	Gainborough	207
Croydon	71	Gisborough	301
D		Glasgow	450
		Gloucester	95
Darling	60½	Grantham	162
Darlington	287	Gravesend	98
Dartmouth	143	Grimsbv	231
Daventry	106	Grimstead	70
Deal	153	Guilford	48
Denbigh	217	H	
Derby	157		
Devizes	47½	Halifax	231
Doncaster	214	Harborough	134
Dorchester	56	Harleigh	231
Dover	147	Hartlepool	304
Dudley	141	Harwich	150
Dulverton	115	Haverfordwest	215
Dumfries	372	Hay	143
Dunmow	119	Haylsham	82½
		Henley on Thames	53
		Hereford	123
		Hertford	96
		Hexham	

Hexham	232		
Hithe	130		
Holyhead	277		
Holywell	215		
Horsham	55		
Hounslow	66		
Hull	237		
Hungerford	40½		
Huntingdon	133		
	I		
Inverness	573		
Ipswich	147		
	K		
Kellington	156		
Kendal	286		
Kidderminster	127		
Kingston	66		
Knareborough	242		
	L		
Lancaster	262		
Landaff	121		
Launceston	154		
Leeds	226		
Leicester	148		
Leominster	139		
Lewes	70		
Litchfield	146		
Lincoln	196		
Liverpool	229		
Llanbeder	171		
Llanbymddorry	155		
London	81		
Loughborough	159		
Louth	224		
Ludlow	140		
Lynn	177		
		M	
		Macclesfield	198
		Maidstone	106
		Maldon	117
		Malmesbury	77
		Malton	272
		Manchester	212
		Mansfield	181
		Margate	160
		Market Raifin	213
		Marlborough	51
		Melton Mowbray	153
		Midhurst	35
		Minhead	113
		Monmouth	111
		Montgomery	163
		Morpeth	355
			N
		Namptwich	190
		Newark	176
		Newbury	42
		Newcastle upon Tyne	320
		———under Line	177
		Newmarket	140
		Newport (I. of Wight)	24
		Newport (Monmouth)	112
		Newport (Pemb.)	210
		Newport Pagnel	107
		Northallerton	273
		Northampton	117
		Norwich	185
		Nottingham	173
			O
		Okeham	143
		Okehampton	134
		Orford	166

Oundle	135	Salisbury	22
Oxford	76	Scarborough	284
P		Settle	270
Padstow	184	Sevenoaks	86
Parkgate	209	Shaftesbury	89
Pembroke	215	Sheffield	193
Penrith	312	Sherborne	65
Penryn	200	Shoreham	55½
Penzance	215	Shrewsbury	162
Perth	461	Skipton	254
Perthore	106	Sleaford	108
Petersborough	147	Somerton	72
Petersfield	24	Southwold	177
Plymouth	155	Spalding	178
Pontefract	229	Stafford	160
Poole	34	Staines	60
Port Patrick	455	Stamford	152
Portsmouth	28	Stilton	151
Preston	240	Stirling	459
R		Stockbridge	19
Radnor	150	Stockton	294
Ravenglas	302	Stortford Bishops	110
Reading	46	Stow Market	154
Richmond [York]	278	Stratford upon Avon	106
Richmond [Surry]	64	Sudbury	133
Ringwood	20	Sunderland	319
Rippon	252	Swaftham	173
Rochdale	225	Swansea	163
Rochester	108	T	
Rols	111	Tadcaster	243
Roylton	113	Tamworth	139
Rumford	91	Tavistock	145
Rye	108	Taunton	87
S		Tewkesbury	106
St. Albans	86	Thetford	158
St. Asaph	226	Thirsk	264
St. David's	230	Tinmouth	328
		Tiverton	

Tiverton	110	Wells	73
Torrington	141	Weymouth	60
Towcester	102	Whitby	303
Trowbridge	55	Whitchurch	182
Truro	191	Whitehaven	329
Tunbridge Wells	98	Wiccomb	64
U		Wigan	225
Ulverston	285	Winchester	12
Uttoxeter	162	Windham	178
Uxbridge	68	Windfor	60
W		Woltingham	307
Wakefield	217	Wolverhampton	145
Wallingham	295	Woodbridge	155
Warminster	45	Woodstock	76
Warrington	211	Wooler	366
Warwick	110	Worcester	115
Watford	79	Wrexham	191
Wellingborough	123	Y	
Wellington [Shropsh.]	155	Yarmouth	262
Wellington [Som.]	96	York	253

F I N I S.

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